

VOL. XI.

No. 1.

LATIN SCHOOL REGISTER.



· EDITED · BY · CLASS ·
· OF · NINETY · TWO ·
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· LATIN · SCHOOL ·



· A. O. PRATT · des. et. del. ·

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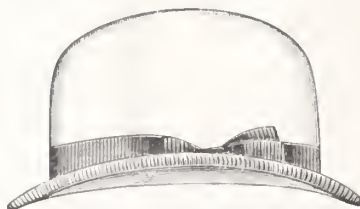
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A WONDERFUL PAPER.

We have received from the publishers the Prospectus of *THE YOUTH'S COMPANION* for 1892, its sixty-fifth volume. It is not too much to say that in making up its Announcements for the coming year, the whole world has been searched for novel and interesting features. There are to be Ten Serial Stories by such writers as Rebecca Harding Davis, H. H. Poyesen, and C. A. Stephens, more than One Hundred and Fifty Short Stories, by our favorite writers. Then there is to be a series of Stories of Naval Adventure, by Admirals Porter, Luce, Kimberly, and Gillis, of the United States Navy, and of Stories of Army Adventure, narrated by Generals Howard, Gibbon, Brooke, and Brisbin, of the United States Army.

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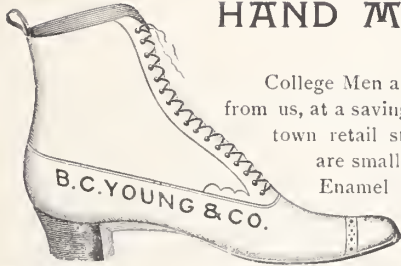
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LATIN SCHOOL REGISTER.

Vol. XI.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER, 1891.

No. I.

BOARD OF EDITORS.

H. W. PRESCOTT, *Editor-in-Chief.*

J. P. WARREN.

H. TWOMBLY.

H. F. KNIGHT.

G. C. HOLLISTER.

D. P. BUTLER, '93.

W. A. WOOD, *Business Manager.*

EDITOR'S DESK.

THE eleventh volume of the REGISTER is presented to the school with the sincere hope that it may deserve a better reception than it has had in former years. The most conspicuous change is in the cover, which has been designed and kindly donated by A. O. Pratt, formerly of '92. In our own judgment it is the prettiest one that has ever adorned the REGISTER. The only other change to be noticed is the addition of a Second Class man to the editorial board. This has been done solely for the benefit of the Second Class, and we hope it may prove such a benefit as to insure its continuance in future years. We wish to make the paper the production of the whole school, and, to do this, earnest support by means of articles and subscriptions is necessary. Let all join in making this year's issue worthy of the Latin School.

THE rather gloomy foot-ball outlook in another column should serve rather to arouse than to discourage the spirit of the school. When such a man as Stearns comes from a great distance to coach the team, it seems a pity that some cannot wake up to the great needs of the occasion, and help make a good team. Money and muscle are needed to make a good record this fall, and, strange as it may seem, there is more of the former than of the latter according to present appearances. But there is

no doubt that there is enough strength in the school to raise the team above the low position it held last year.

SEVERAL changes will be noticed in the board of teachers this year. Mr. F. H. Eaton, who takes Mr. Emery's place as instructor in mathematics, is a native of Kentville, Nova Scotia. After finishing a college course at home he went to Harvard, graduating there in 1875. He then returned to Nova Scotia, acting as classical instructor in Acadia College for several years. After taking a post-graduate course at Harvard in 1878, he became principal of Amherst Academy and examiner in mathematics and physics in Halifax University. He was for eleven years mathematical master in the Normal School at Truro, and spent last year studying in Berlin, Germany.

Mr. Henry Pennypacker, who is Mr. Howes' successor, is a graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy, class of '84, and of Harvard University, class of '88. He has taught for the last three years in the Adelphi Academy in Brooklyn.

THE following letter was received a short time ago, and may be of interest to some:—

TACOMA, WASHINGTON.

My dear Editor,—I have just returned from Alaska, and have recollected my promise to you of an article for the dear old REGISTER. I regret to say that I shall not be able to get it to you in season for the September number, but will mail it to you probably inside of two weeks. I hope this year's REGISTER will far surpass that of last year; and, wishing the paper all manner of prosperity,

I remain, truly yours,

E. ARTHUR BALDWIN.

ONE of the easiest things to do in this world is to find fault. When we can think of nothing else to talk about, we find fault with the weather. A fault-finding editorial, therefore, is open to the very grave suspicion of being written to fill up space. The exception proves the rule, however, and we hope our readers will kindly regard this as the exception.

We are about to launch our editorial invective against a large and influential class. There is a race of beings whose proper habitat is two feet to the rear of the companies in the drill-hall, and whose distinguishing characteristic is three stripes on the sleeves of their drill-coats. These beings, commonly known as sergeants, generally display their distinguishing characteristic, of which some of them appear to be proud, but are much inclined to wander from their proper habitat. They are gregarious in their habits, and gather in groups about the hall, thereby impeding the movements of their fellow-creatures. While thus engaged, they are entirely oblivious of the movements of their own companies, but observe the evolutions of other companies and indulge in sagacious criticisms.

They may be generally observed supporting the walls of the drill-hall, or leaning upon their guns. It has been said that many sergeants are very proficient in the use of these guns, but either they are too modest to display their skill in public, or think that attitudes of repose are more befitting the dignity of their rank.

Sergeants depend for their existence upon the smile of a being of higher (?) rank, who may be distinguished by two silver bars on his shoulder-straps. He generally appoints his sergeants for some useful purpose, such as drilling privates in the rear rank or maintaining discipline. Unfortunately they are generally incompetent to do the latter, and find no time for the former. They are occasionally heard uttering such cries as "Look to the marching flank," "Touch to the left and

look to the right," but their thoughts seem far away. We have no right to blame them, however, for besides the many arduous duties already described, much of their time and energy is consumed in still another way. There seems to be a subtle attraction, which, like the "sweet influences of the Pleiades," irresistably draws the eyes of sergeants towards the balconies. What this attraction is, has been a cause of much speculation. We shall not attempt to solve the mystery. Suffice it to say that the feelings of sergeants at these times appear to be pleasant, and, of course, it would be cruel to call them back to the realities of the drill-hall.

It would be very unjust to accuse all sergeants of these peculiarities (we would not ruffle any one's feelings by using a harsher term), but we fail to see why sergeants should not be under as strict discipline as corporals and privates. They should be in their places and answer to their names at roll-call. There is no reason why they should go wandering over the drill-hall whenever their company is not on the floor. They should always have their guns, belts, and *bayonets*. They would far better be drilling squads of rear-rank men than watching other companies. In short, they should be efficient members of the company, not gaudy ornaments. If the captains will enforce some of these ideas, we believe we shall send a better battalion to Mechanics' Hall this year than ever before. J. P. W.

GARDNER PRIZE ESSAY.

THE HISTORY OF CHILDREN'S MAGAZINES.

[We have been obliged to omit the first part of this essay, which treats of the history of children's magazines in foreign countries.—ED.]

Samuel G. Goodrich (best known as "Peter Parley"), as the originator of juvenile magazine literature in this country, deserves especial mention. Born in Ridgefield, Conn., in 1793, he travelled abroad in 1823, and in 1828 went to Boston, and there published the first American magazine for young people, twenty-three years after the first publication of *The Youth's Magazine* in England. His magazine was called *The Token*, and its contributions

and illustrations were entirely by American authors and artists. Through its columns many young writers first received encouragement. Among this number was Nathaniel Hawthorne, the best of whose "Twice Told Tales" appeared in *The Token*. In 1833, Mr. Goodrich established *Parley's Magazine for Children and Youth*. The volumes of this magazine are most interesting to one interested in the study of our grandfathers' times. We copy from a prospectus in the first volume:

I. Geographical description of manners, customs, and countries.

II. Travels, voyages, and adventures, in various parts of the world.

III. Biography, particularly of young persons.

IV. Natural history, as birds, beasts, fishes, etc.; as well as plants, trees, flowers, etc.

V. Interesting historical notices and anecdotes of each State, and of the United States, as well as of foreign countries.

VI. A familiar description of the objects that daily surround children, in the parlor, nursery, garden, etc.

VII. Original tales, consisting of home scenes, stories of adventures, etc., calculated to stimulate the curiosity, exercise the affections, and improve the judgment.

VIII. An account of various trades and pursuits, and some branches of commerce.

This prospectus shows the contents not only of this magazine, but of all the other early magazines. But from this one one can form no idea of the long articles on morals, the dialogues on nature, and the ordinary incidents which seem to us almost ridiculous, but which, at that time, were thought the proper reading for children.

Parley's Magazine in 1842 became *Merry's Museum*, a like publication, and was still edited by Mr. Goodrich. After his death, in 1860, the editing of this magazine was undertaken by Louisa May Alcott, who had long been a regular contributor. Many of her best works appeared originally in the *Museum*, in serial form. This magazine had a very successful publication.

In 1832 and 1833 the first weekly periodical for children was published in Boston. It was called *The Juvenile Rambler*, and was edited

by William Woodbridge and William A. Alcott, whose name is identified with some of the most valuable reforms in education, morals, and physical training, of the present century. This paper was quite generally taken by the children in and about Boston, and was even used as a reader in some suburban schools. It published many compositions written by the scholars, and quite a number of prominent men of New England might recall some articles which emanated from their pens years ago. Why this paper had so short a life remains a mystery.

Parley's Magazine was the only one for children until 1843, when Eliza Lee Follen found time from the work she had undertaken against slavery to edit a magazine called *The Child's Friend*. This lasted until 1850, when its place was taken by *Forrester's Boys' and Girls' Magazine*, begun in 1848, and edited by Mark Forrester. This interesting magazine afterwards became *The Student and Schoolmate*, and was edited by William T. Adams ("Oliver Optic").

The publishing of children's magazines had been confined to Boston until 1854; but at this time a juvenile periodical called *The Little Pilgrim* was published in Philadelphia. This was edited by Sara Jane Lippincott ("Grace Greenwood"), and was long since discontinued.

From 1854 to 1865 we find no increase in the list of children's magazines. But in 1865 a new production, *Our Young Folks*, came upon the field, with Lucy Larcom as its chief editor, and Mary Mapes Dodge ("Gail Hamilton") as an assistant editor. This magazine lasted until 1873, with John T. Trowbridge, whose name every boy of to-day knows, as managing editor during the final three years.

In 1867, Wm. T. Adams, who had given up *The Student and Schoolmate*, brought out *Oliver Optic's Magazine for Boys and Girls*. This was designed for young folks between the ages of twelve and eighteen, and surpassed all former publications. It had a large circulation, but in 1875, much to the regret of both readers and editors, it was discontinued, as losses by the great Boston fire, combined with other misfortunes, caused the publishers, Lee & Shepard, to fail.

In 1867, also, the first magazine for very young people was published. It was called *The Nursery*, was edited by Fanny P. Seavans, and published by John L. Shorey, in Boston. This magazine still exists in a much improved form, known as *Our Little Ones and the Nursery*. With this magazine we come to the periodicals of to-day.

These are familiar to every one. There is the *St. Nicholas*, published by the Century Co. of New York, begun in 1874, and standing first, perhaps, in the regard of the children. *Wide Awake* ranks next. This is published in Boston by D. Lothrop & Co., and was started in 1875, the year after *St. Nicholas* began. This same firm publishes *The Pansy*, for slightly younger readers, and *Our Little Men and Women* and *Babyland* for those younger still.

There are numerous other periodicals published in America to-day, but not standard magazines. These consist, on the one hand, of religious magazines, published by the various church societies, and, on the other, of sensational weeklies.

In the consideration of these magazines, *Harper's Young People*, a publication begun in 1880, and *The Youth's Companion*, a much older work, have been omitted, as they are strictly papers, and not magazines.

As we look at the magazines of 1891 beside those of half a century ago, we are immediately impressed with the difference. For instance, let us examine *Merry's Museum*, as one of the best of the earlier magazines. In size it is a duodecimo, having thirty-two pages, with a few woodcuts, measuring, on an average, about two by three inches. One of these represents a woman weeping over a grave, which stands out prominently in the foreground, while some trees, having in their midst a church spire with a conspicuous cross, occupy the background. Underneath are some lugubrious sentences, under the title of "A Lost Friend," that are enough to make any ordinary child dismal for a day. However, this is the worst side of the case. The magazine has a few pretty pieces of poetry and some mediocre narrations. There are also many classical stories, which are told in quite simple language. But the majority of the articles seem

to have been clipped from newspapers, or abridged from some more important work.

Contrast with this either the *Wide Awake* or the *St. Nicholas*, and mark the difference. Here we see an octavo volume of nearly a hundred pages, containing beautiful engravings, simple stories interestingly told, and articles written especially for the magazine. Notice, too, the better quality of the paper and printing, and the more attractive general appearance.

Surely children's magazines have improved in every respect within the last fifty years, and may they continue to do so, as the needs of the children for amusement and instruction are more clearly understood.

S. NEAL KENT, '91.

MILITARY.

Heretofore, military drill has been done in a manner that has not been soldierly. The carriage of the boys has been listless, and their obedience has been poor. This year all this should be changed. All should try to excel in military drill as they would in their other lessons, remembering that one of the chief aims of the drill is to teach obedience, the most essential thing to a perfect company. The sergeants, also, should remember that it is their place to correct mistakes, not to wear silver-striped trousers. Oftentimes the difference between a good company and a poor one lies in the work of the sergeants. They are officers as much as are the lieutenants and captains. And, finally, inasmuch as one man's mistake makes a whole battalion's excellence almost as nothing, each one should think that he is responsible for the success of the battalion.

The vote of the class was taken on the 14th, and, after several meetings, the teachers, on the 21st, announced the following roster, which, if not pleasing to all the boys, seems to be for the best interests of the battalion:—

Lieutenant-Colonel, G. C. HOLLISTER.

Major, H. TWOMBLY.

Adjutant, R. B. METCALF.

Quartermaster, I. A. FREEDMAN.

Sergeant-Major, ———.

Co. A.

Capt. F. B. Tower.*1st Lieut.* J. C. Hollister.*2d Lieut.* J. C. S. Andrew.

Co. B.

Capt. J. Hewins.*1st Lieut.* S. Blakemore.*2d Lieut.* R. T. Greene (resigned).

Co. C.

Capt. J. C. Adams.*1st Lieut.* M. B. Evans.*2d Lieut.* D. Townsend.

Co. D.

Capt. W. A. Wood.*1st Lieut.* W. B. Williams.*2d Lieut.* H. S. Johnson.

Co. E.

Capt. T. H. Russell.*1st Lieut.* J. P. Warren (resigned).*2d Lieut.* H. M. Fiske.

Co. F.

Capt. J. D. Small.*1st Lieut.* C. L. Storrs.*2d Lieut.* ———

Co. G.

Capt. H. F. Knight.*1st Lieut.* A. H. Gould (resigned).*2d Lieut.* ———

Co. H.

Capt. F. E. Parker.*1st Lieut.* R. Dow.*2d Lieut.* ———

Any changes in the roster, together with the list of 1st Sergeants, will be published in the next issue.

CHUB FISHING.

It is common for fishermen who have ever caught any of the so-called game fish to make a great deal of sport of those who have to content themselves with the pursuit of more humble members of the genus *piscis*.

I remember distinctly my first encounter with one of these high-minded sportsmen. It was several years ago, when I had but recently been initiated into the mysteries and delights of fishing. I was going home with what I considered a very respectable string of fish, when I met a feeble looking youth, who ac-

costed me with "Hello, sonny, where'd you get all them minnum?"

Now, I appreciate as well as any one the electric current that comes up the line and down the pole from an active trout or bass struggling at the other end. I know the thrill that a fisherman feels at the sight of a big pickerel in full career after the flashing spoon bait. But I think those who confine themselves to these kinds of fishing lose a great deal of enjoyment that can be found in catching the every day fish of our common streams—the wide-mouthed and guileless horn-pout—the cruelly maligned "kiver" or "punkin-seed," a fish that often rivals the brook trout in his brilliant coloring and desperate resistance when hooked—the very plebeian yellow perch, and his slightly more aristocratic brother, the white perch—and, best of all, the chub, strong as a bass, wary as a trout, the miniature silver-king of our fresh-water streams, as hard a fighter, for his size, as any game fish that swims.

The only fault of the chub, and I shall state this frankly to begin with, is, that he does not make a dainty dish for the table; but this is also true of the real silver-king, or tarpon, the noblest of all game fish.

The chub, cheven, or chavender, as Isaac Walton calls him, is a sociable fish. I have seen as many as fifteen or twenty in a school. But it requires great care and skill to take more than one or two in a place. No fish is more timid, or takes fright more readily at seeing his companions go leaping up on the bank.

The chub is caught with many kinds of bait, but the only one that will put him entirely off his guard is white bread-crumbs. I discovered this by accident. One day, as I was feeding the fish, which I enjoy almost as much as catching them, I threw some crumbs into a spot where I had occasionally caught a chub. In a moment the water was alive with fish, coming to the top and leaping out of the water for the bread. I gave them all I had, and came the next day to take interest on my investment. I wanted to see whether the chub would make a good fight if handled like a game fish, and not pulled out bodily with a bed cord, so I used my lightest fishing-tackle.

Now a bread-crumbs will not stay well on a

fish-hook. so. as soon as the fish were rising well at the bread, I put a lively worm on my hook and cast in. Scarcely was the hook in the water before the largest chub of all had it well down his throat, and was securely hooked. Away he dashed across the river, and away went my line off the reel after him. As soon as his first rush was over, I began to recover my line, and the fish came in very reluctantly, rearing back like a half-broken horse. As often as I brought him to the top of the water, he indulged in a series of vicious jumps and plunges, greatly endangering my tackle. At last I got his head above water and held it there about half a minute, but, with a vigorous stroke of his tail, he went under again and was off on another rush farther than before. Once more I led him in, with less resistance this time, and after a little systematic drowning he rolled over on his back, and was tenderly lifted in out of the wet.

Meantime, the other fish had been so interested in the bread that they had not noticed the strange behavior of their brother. Consequently they continued to bite, and I took four fish in a few minutes, where formerly I had never caught but one.

Brook trout are the handsomest fish I have ever caught, but I think the chub, with his brilliant silver sides and rainbow-tinted gill-covers, resembling the most beautiful mother-of-pearl, ranks next. The chub you usually get is by no means a large fish, but, if you wish an excellent substitute for trout fishing, lasting all summer and fall—the fish ranging from half a pound to two pounds—I should advise you to sally forth with a basket of bread, discover the haunts of the fish, as I did, and bait your choice spots occasionally, thereby gathering all the chubs in the neighborhood into one place. Then, some fine morning, when the fields and woods are as fresh as if just dipped in a shower-bath, take your basket of bread again, a can of red angle-worms, your trout rod and line, and if, as John Burroughs says, “You, above all things, bait your hook with your heart,” I will promise you as fine a morning’s sport as ever angler had, since the days when honest Isaac Walton first taught the pleasures of the “gentle art of angling.”

J. P. W.

NOTES.

THREE times three for ninety-two!

PRETTY cover! Well, I guess!

THE subscription list is fast growing, but room for more names is unlimited. Every fellow ought to take the REGISTER, if only to show his loyalty to the old B. L. S.

THE class of '92 held its first meeting September 15th. After discussion it was decided to postpone the election of officers until the next meeting. A committee of three, consisting of Prescott, Wood, and G. C. Hollister, was appointed to choose a class photographer. G. C. Hollister was elected manager of the foot-ball team. It was further decided to invite the Second Class to nominate a man as the seventh editor of the REGISTER, it being deemed for the best interest of the school paper to have a man in the First Class of next year who will know something about the workings of the paper. In making this change in the board of editors the class is acting against all precedent in the history of the REGISTER, but the class feels that, if, by so doing, they can set an example which, especially if followed by other classes, will be of benefit, it ought to be done.

SOMETHING new all the time! The First Class learned the other day that doves *browse*.

SMALL, '92, has been taking in Chicago, Denver, Salt Lake City, and other western towns. Who said anything about pretty girls?

JONES, formerly of '92, is attending Hopkinson's private school. We congratulate Mr. Hopkinson's school.

E. A. BALDWIN, B. L. S., '91, has been summering in Alaska. Doubtless he has consented to aid Uncle Sam's tug-boats in protecting the seals, in case they are unable to do it.

CAMBRIDGE won the championship last year, fellows. This is the year for us.

A PROPOSITION has been set on foot by members of the First Class to abolish the custom of having class colors, which change every year and tend to make a sort of class feeling through the school, and to have a committee, consisting of a member or two from each class, appointed to choose colors which shall always remain as the school colors. When one really thinks of it, it seems rather strange that school colors have never been chosen. Every two-for-a-cent school has its individual colors, and yet a great school like ours has never done a thing which really tends to unite its pupils in feeling. This proposition will be acted upon at the next meeting of the First Class.

WE hereby acknowledge the receipt of the following exchanges: *The Tripod*, Roxbury Latin School; *The Student*, Portland, Oregon; *The Phillippian*, Andover, Mass.; *The Youth's Companion*, Boston; *The Crescent*, New Haven, Conn; *Our Dumb Animals*, Boston; *American Notes and Queries*, Philadelphia.

ADJUTANT R. B. METCALF is quite seriously sick with typhoid fever. Lieut. Williams will fulfil the duties of adjutant until Metcalf is able to return to school.

AT this time of the year the witticism of a First Class man of several years ago is fully appreciated. The seekers for sergeancies, on approaching Room 12, upon the day on which the roster was announced, beheld this notice posted upon the door:

"Procul, O, procul este, profani, totoque absiste loco."

E. W. D. MERRILL, B. L. S., '91, Harvard, '95, has kindly consented to supply us with Harvard notes.

"Who is going to walk off with the white flag this year?" Chorus of captains: "I!"

THE proposed scheme to change from shoulder-knots to shoulder-straps throughout the regiment meets with great approval among the officers of the third battalion, who probably will vote solidly for the change. The reason being that, for fellows especially, the shoulder-straps make a neater and more appropriate uniform.

SPORTING.

Foot-ball is the branch of athletics in which our school excels, and the prospects for success this year are very bright. The cups, which were so generously offered by the Harvard Latin School Association, brought out an astonishingly large number of candidates, ten in all, to be distributed equally among the six elevens. Greatly encouraged by this new material for the first eleven, Capt. Gould, with the efficient aid of Mr. F. U. Stearns, who has devoted much valuable time to the coaching of the team, has tried every art known to man to get enough men for one eleven on the field—but in vain. So the class games have been abandoned, much to the chagrin of the ten candidates, and all energies have been directed to the school team with the following results. There are at present nine men trying for positions on the team, which will probably be made up as follows:

Right End	Butler.
Right Tackle . . .	Miller.
Right Guard . . .	One of the Spectators.
Centre	Shea.
Left Guard	Minus Quantity.
Left Tackle	Houghton.
Left End	Gay.
Quarter back . . .	Twombly.
Half-backs	Gould and Wilson.
Full-back	Beal.

With this apparently invincible team, the cup will surely be wrested from Cambridge by English High (?).

But, in all seriousness, we should have a winning team, if the school would only take sufficient pride and interest in its eleven. At no time since practice was commenced has there been enough material for even a passable eleven; this is simply disgraceful, for the Latin School might easily redeem the poor showing of last year.

At present, however, the indications are that the team will have to be given up, unless the school combines with some other school, which is not at all likely, and withdrawal means the end of foot-ball for the Latin School, which has furnished such splendid teams in the past.

It remains for the foot-ball players of the school to come forward and save the school from such disgrace.

THE SCHEDULE.

The Interscholastic Foot-ball Association held a meeting in the committee rooms of the B. A. A., on Saturday, September 26. The five schools belonging to the Association were represented by the captain and manager of each team. The Cambridge Manual Training School applied for admission to the Senior League, but it was decided not to admit them this year.

The schedule for the season is as follows:

Cambridge Latin — Roxbury Latin, on Cambridge common, Oct. 23; Hopkinsons, on Norton's field, Oct. 30; Boston Latin, on the League grounds, Nov. 13; winner of the Junior League, Nov. 20; English High, on the League grounds, Nov. 25.

English High — Boston Latin, on League grounds, Nov. 6; Roxbury Latin, at Brookline, Nov. 13; Hopkinsons, on League grounds, Nov. 20; Cambridge Latin, on League grounds, Nov. 25; winner of the Junior League, Nov. 17.

Roxbury Latin — Cambridge Latin, at Cambridge, Oct. 23; Hopkinsons, at Brookline, Nov. 6; English High, at Brookline, Nov. 13; Boston Latins, at Brookline, Nov. 20; winner of Junior League, Nov. 25.

Hopkinsons — Boston Latin, on Norton's field, October 23; Cambridge Latin, on Norton's field, Oct. 30; Roxbury Latin, at Brookline, Nov. 6; winner of Junior League, November 13; English High, League grounds Nov. 20.

Boston Latin — Hopkinsons, on Norton's field, Oct. 23; winner of the Junior League, Nov. 3; English High, on League grounds, Nov. 6; Cambridge Latin, on the League grounds, Nov. 13; Roxbury Latin, at Brookline, Nov. 20.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL AT ATHENS AND ITS WORK.

The American School of Classical Studies at Athens was planned by the Archæological Institute of America, and founded by it with the help of many of the leading American colleges. It was opened on October 2d, 1882, in a house hired for it in a convenient and healthy quarter of Athens. This house it occupied for the first five years of its existence. In 1887 it was generously presented by the government of Greece with a fine plot of land nearly two acres in extent, on the slope of Mt. Lycabettus, adjoining the ground already occupied by the English School of Classical Studies; on learning this, the friends of the school made

great efforts to obtain a sufficient amount with which to construct a permanent home for the school; these efforts were amply rewarded, and a fine building was erected for it early in 1888.

This new building contains rooms for the director of the school and his family, some rooms for the use of the students, and a large room which is used as a library and a place of meeting for the whole school. The library of the school, which originally contained two hundred volumes, now contains over sixteen hundred well chosen books, exclusive of periodicals. It includes a complete set of the Greek classics and the most necessary books of reference.

The school is under the control of a Managing Committee, which was originally appointed by the institute. This committee disburses the annual income of the school, and has power to add to its membership, and to make such regulations for the government of the school as it may deem proper. It appoints a director to superintend the school for a term of five years, and it also selects an annual director from the colleges co-operating in the school's support to help the regular director in his work, and to take his place in case of illness or absence.

The object of the school is to furnish, free of expense for tuition, an opportunity to study the classical literature, arts, and antiquities of Greece, to graduates of American colleges, and to other American students who are deemed by the committee of sufficient promise to warrant the extension to them of the privilege of membership; to prosecute and to aid original research in these subjects; and to co-operate with the Archæological Institute, so far as it may be able, in conducting the excavation and exploration of classic sites. It also aims at present to arouse in American colleges a greater interest in classical archæology than has ever been felt or exhibited, for without that interest the school could never accomplish the best results. American students resident or travelling in Greece may, at the discretion of the director, be enrolled as special students, and enjoy the privileges of the school.

During the nine years of its existence the school has accomplished very much, when we

take into consideration all the obstacles that it has had to meet. They were, first, the lack of enough money with which to conduct the school properly; second, the lack of interest in its welfare shown in America; and third, the ignorance of most people even of its existence. With such obstacles to contend against it is indeed surprising that it has accomplished so much. The lack of money was, from the beginning, the chief trouble. When the colleges united in founding the school, it was agreed that they should each pay every year as much as they could. The sum generally paid was \$250. As the yearly expenses amounted to about \$5,000, and as there were about fifteen colleges supporting the school, it can be seen that it was in great difficulties on account of the lack of money, and for this reason it had to occupy a hired house, and it abandoned the plan of conducting excavations. But as time went on its condition was improved. More colleges united in its support. The government of Greece presented it with some land for a school-building, and the building itself was soon erected by the generosity of its American friends. From the beginning it had numbered among its pupils many splendid scholars, most of whom, at the close of their course, had returned home and received positions as professors in various colleges. It would not be amiss now to sketch the career of Dr. J. R. Sterrett, a graduate of the University of Virginia, one of the first members of the school and one of its most brilliant pupils, in order that the influence of the school may be more clearly seen. He entered the school in 1882. In April, 1883, he went to Assos to study the inscriptions collected by the expedition sent out by the Archæological Institute, and he edited them. In the summer of the same year he went on an epigraphical expedition into Asia Minor with a Mr. Ramsay, and, in spite of all the dangers which beset them, they collected a large number of inscriptions at Tralles. In the summer of 1884 he made two journeys into Asia Minor, chiefly under the auspices of the school, and collected a large number of valuable inscriptions. He is now a professor in the University of Texas. With such a career before us, due undoubtedly to the influence of the school, can we wonder

at the success of the school in the face of all obstacles?

In the spring of 1886 the school for the first time undertook the excavation of a classic site. The site selected was that of the theatre at Thoricus, a small town in the southern part of Attica. As this town was unimportant and very little known, it was hoped that its theatre had escaped the changes made by the Romans in almost all Greek theatres. The excavations lasted during 1886. A Greek theatre of peculiar structure was brought to light, but no important discoveries were made.

Early in 1887 excavations were begun at the theatre of Sicyon, by the kind permission of the Greek government. Sicyon, situated in Argolis near Corinth, is one of the oldest towns in Greece, and once was one of the chief seats of Greek art. Some interesting discoveries were made. The theatre was found to resemble somewhat the theatre of Dionysus at Athens, although it was evident that its original structure had been changed. Among other things a statue was found, one of the few known remains of art from Sicyon.

In January, 1888, the school began excavations at Dionyso, a place near Mount Pentelicus, and the results were highly satisfactory. By these excavations the much disputed site of Icaria, an Attic deme, the birthplace of Thespis, was fixed at last. Many inscriptions were discovered, besides fragments of statues and architectural remains.

Early in the next year, 1889, excavations were undertaken at Anthedon and Thisbe in Bœotia, and at Stamata in Attica. At Anthedon about sixty new inscriptions were discovered, besides some bronze utensils and other articles. The work at Thisbe was comparatively unproductive. The discoveries made at Stamata settled the site of the ancient Attic deme at Plotheia.

Toward the close of the same year excavations were begun at Plataea, in Bœotia. A long fragment of Diocletian's famous edict, "*De pretiis rerum venalium*," was found. Work was given up, however, before any noteworthy discoveries were made. Excavations were begun again in 1890, but, except another fragment of Diocletian's edict, nothing of importance was discovered.

About this time an opportunity was offered to the school to excavate the site of Delphi. The government of Greece offered them the sole right to do so, on condition that they should indemnify the inhabitants of the village of Castri, which occupies the site of Delphi, for their lands. To do this, the sum of about \$80,000 was necessary, besides the expenses for excavation, and the school had till June 1st, 1890, to collect the necessary amount. Strenuous efforts were made to procure that amount, for the undertaking, though great, promised results correspondingly great, and it would have been a lasting honor to have made those excavations, but enough money could not be raised within the limited period; however, this offer has been productive of some good, as the committee intends to add the amount contributed to the permanent endowment.

The school has been repaid for the loss of Delphi by the excavations at Eretria, in Eubœa, undertaken early this year. The theatre at Eretria has been partly disclosed, and from what has been seen it seems that many doubtful points will be settled when excavations are again taken up next autumn. Some of the most interesting work has been done on the ancient tombs which lie in countless numbers about the town. Many rich discoveries have been made among them, such as a bouquet made entirely of gold leaves, seven gold crowns, many fine vases, and a great many other things. Meanwhile congratulations are pouring in from all sides for the splendid work that the school has done. Then let us hope that the American School at Athens shall never be in need of help after it has so clearly shown its usefulness, and has achieved so great a success.

L. A. FREEDMAN, '92.

U. P. S.

It is hereby formally announced that an auxiliary of the Universal Peace Society has been formed in this school. This society has at present thirteen members; it is earnestly desired that this ominous number should be increased. Those whose bump of non-com-

bativeness is well developed may secure membership on application to Ex-Lieut. —. Meetings are held on Tuesdays and Fridays, from twelve to one o'clock in Room 18. *Sumus populi neque milites.*

GUNIDES, S. W. T.

DINNER OF THE CLASS OF '91.

On the evening of Graduation Day, June 22d, the class of '91, B. L. S., met at the Thorndike. A short business meeting was held, and class officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, C. E. Noyes; Secretary, T. B. Hapgood; Executive Committee, the above officers and E. W. D. Merrill, N. H. Laughton, and A. M. Pinkham; Toastmaster, N. H. Laughton; Orator, J. E. Molloy; Poet, F. M. H. Dowd; Historian, J. L. Gavin. M. H. Baker, F. S. Bigelow, and S. B. Small, who were formerly members of the class, were voted back into membership.

At eight o'clock thirty members of the class sat down to dinner, which was of the highest order. President Merriman opened the after-dinner speaking, and concluded his address by introducing N. H. Laughton as toastmaster of the evening. Mr. Laughton responded to the president's call, and very neatly and wittily introduced the toasts of the evening as follows: "Our Alma Mater," responded to by C. E. Noyes; "Class History," prepared by Historian Gilman; "The Military," by G. L. Lincoln; "THE REGISTER," by E. A. Baldwin; "The Teachers," by A. M. Pinkham; "The Kicker," by F. M. H. Dowd; "The Dinner Committee," by F. S. Frisbee; "M. I. C.," by J. L. Gavin; "'91," by J. E. Molloy; "Sealskin Bessie," by M. H. Baker. The toasts were followed by the class song, sung by Mr. Gavin. Other '91 songs and "Fair Harvard" completed the programme. Then, after three rousing cheers for B. L. S., the company adjourned.

The evening was a thoroughly enjoyable one. The greatest good-fellowship prevailed, and each man went away feeling more strongly than ever his attachment to the old school and the class of '91.

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G. WALDON SMITH

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WE shall occupy this space for the season and will give due notice about matters of interest to Members of the Class. Make your minds up to have your pictures early this year. You'll get better work, and more promptly, too.

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